

# American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT  
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

Vol. V.—New Series.

BALTIMORE, MD. OCT. 11, 1843.

No. 21

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1 and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts

From "Youatt on the Horse."

## THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF THE HORSE. (Concluded.)

### FOOD.

PEAS are occasionally given. They appear to be in a slight degree more nourishing than beans, and not so heating. They contain five hundred and seventy-four parts of nutritive matter. For horses of slow work they may be used; but the quantity of chaff should be increased, and a few oats added. They have not been found to answer with horses of quick draught. It is essential that they should be crushed; otherwise, on account of their globular form, they are apt to escape from the teeth, and many are swallowed whole. Exposed to warmth and moisture in the stomach, they swell considerably, and may painfully and injuriously distend it. The peas that are given to horses should be sound, and at least a twelve-month old.

In some northern countries pea-meal is frequently used, not only as an excellent food for the horse, but as a remedy for diabetes.

LINSEED is sometimes given to sick horses—raw, ground, and boiled. It is supposed to be useful in cases of catarrh.\*

Herbage, green and dry, constitutes a principal part of the food of the horse. There are few things with regard to which the farmer is so careless as the mixture of grasses on both his upland and meadow pasture. Hence we find, in the same field, the ray-grass, coming to perfection only in a loamy soil, not fit to cut until the middle or latter part of July, and yielding little aftermath; the meadow foxtail, best cultivated in a clayey soil, for the scythe in the beginning of June, and yielding a plentiful aftermath; the glaucous fescue-grass, ready at the middle of June, and rapidly deteriorating in value as its seeds ripen; and the fertile meadow-grass, increasing in value until the end of July. These are circumstances the importance of which will, at no distant period, be recognised. In the mean time, Sinclair's account of the different grasses, or the condensation of the most important part of his work in Sir Humphrey Davy's Agricultural Chemistry, or Low's Elements of Practical Agriculture, are well deserving of the diligent perusal of the farmer.

Hay is most in perfection when it is about a twelve-month old. The horse perhaps would prefer it earlier, but it is neither so wholesome nor so nutritive, and often has a purgative quality. When it is about a year old, it retains or should retain somewhat of its green colour, its agreeable smell and its pleasant taste. It has undergone

\* "Mr. Black, veterinary surgeon of the 14th Dragoons, says that sugar was tried as an article of food during the Peninsular War. Ten horses were selected, each of which got 8 pounds a day at four rations. They took it very readily, and their coats became fine, smooth, and glossy. They got no corn, and only 7 pounds of hay, instead of the ordinary allowance, which is 12 pounds. The sugar seemed to supply the place of the corn so well, that it would have been probably given abroad; but peace came, and the circumstances that rendered the use of sugar for corn desirable ceased, and the horses returned to their usual diet. That the sugar might not be appropriated to other purposes it was slightly scented with assafœtida, which did not produce any apparent effect upon them."

the slow process of fermentation, by which the sugar which it contains is developed, and its nutritive quality is fully exercised. Old hay becomes dry and tasteless, and innutritive and unwholesome. After the grass is cut, and the hay stacked, a slight degree of fermentation takes place in it. This is necessary for the development of the saccharine principle; but occasionally it proceeds too far and the hay becomes *mowburnt*, in which state it is injurious, or even poisonous. The horse soon shows the effect which it has upon him. He has diabetes to a considerable degree—he becomes hidebound—his strength is wasted—his thirst is excessive, and he is almost worthless.

Where the system of manger-feeding is not adopted, or where hay is still allowed at night, and chaff and corn in the day, there is no error into which the farmer is so apt to fall as to give an undue quantity of hay, and that generally of the worst kind. If the manger system is good, there can be no necessity for hay, or only for a small quantity of it; but if the rack is overloaded, the greedy horse will be eating all night, instead of taking his rest—when the time for the morning feed arrives, his stomach will be already filled, and he will be less capable of work from the want of sleep, and from the long-continued distension of the stomach rendering it impossible for the food to be properly digested.

It is a good practice to sprinkle the hay with water in which salt has been dissolved. It is evidently more palatable to the animal, who will leave the best unsalted hay for that of an inferior quality that has been moistened with brine; and there can be no doubt that the salt very materially assists the process of digestion. The preferable way of salting the hay is to sprinkle it over the different layers as the rick is formed. From its attraction for water, it would combine with that excess of moisture which, in wet seasons, is the cause of too rapid and violent fermentation, and of the hay becoming *mowburnt*, or the rick catching fire, and it would become more incorporated with the hay. The only objection to its being thus used is, that the colour of the hay is not so bright; but this will be of little consequence for home consumption.

Of the value of TARES, as forming a portion of the late spring and summer food of the stabled and agricultural horse, there can be no doubt. They are cut after the pods are formed, but a considerable time before the seeds are ripe. They supply a larger quantity of food for a limited time than almost any other forage-crop. The *vicia sativa* is the most profitable variety of the tare. It is very nutritive, and acts as a gentle aperient. When surfeit-lumps appear on the skin, and the horse begins to rub himself against the divisions of the stall, and the legs swell, and the heels threaten to crack, a few tares, cut up with the chaff, or given instead of a portion of the hay, will afford considerable relief. Ten or twelve pounds may be allowed daily, and half that weight of hay subtracted. It is an erroneous notion, that, given in moderate quantities, they either roughen the coat or lessen the capability for hard work.

RYE GRASS affords a valuable article of food, but is inferior to the tare. It is not so nutritive. It is apt to scour, and, occasionally, and late in the spring, it has appeared to be injurious to the horse.

CLOVER, for soiling the horse, is inferior to the tare and the rye grass, but nevertheless, is useful when they cannot be obtained. Clover hay is, perhaps, preferable to meadow hay for chaff. It will sometimes tempt the sick horse, and may be given with advantage to those of heavy work; but custom seems properly to have forbidden it to the hunter and the hackney.

LUCERN, where it can be obtained, is preferable even to tares, and *SAIN-FOIN* is superior to lucerne. Although they

contain but a small quantity of nutritive matter, it is easily digested, and perfectly assimilated. They speedily put both muscle and fat on the horse that is worn down by labour, and they are almost a specific for hide-bound. Some farmers have thought so highly of lucerne as to substitute it for oats. This may be allowable for the agricultural horse of slow and not severe work, but he from whom speedier action is sometimes required, and the horse of all work, must have a proportion of hard meat within him.

THE SWEDISH TURNIP is an article of food the value of which has not been sufficiently appreciated, and particularly for agricultural horses. Although it is far from containing the quantity of nutritive matter which has been supposed, that which it has seems to be capable of easy and complete digestion. It should be sliced with chopped straw, and without hay. It quickly fattens the horse, and produces a smooth glossy coat and a loose skin. It will be good practice to give it once in the day, and that at night when the work is done.

CARROTS.—The virtues of this root are not sufficiently known, whether as contributing to the strength and endurance of the sound horse, or the rapid recovery of the sick one. To the healthy horse they should be given sliced in his chaff. Half a bushel will be a fair daily allowance. There is little provender of which the horse is fonder. The following account of the value of the carrot is not exaggerated. "This root is held in much esteem. There is none better, nor perhaps so good. When first given it is slightly diuretic and laxative; but as the horse becomes accustomed to it, these effects cease to be produced. They also improve the state of the skin. They form a good substitute for grass, and an excellent alternative for horses out of condition. To sick and idle horses they render corn unnecessary. They are beneficial in all chronic diseases connected with breathing, and have a marked influence upon chronic cough and broken wind. They are serviceable in diseases of the skin, and in combination with oats they restore a worn horse much sooner than oats alone."\*

POTATOES have been given, and with advantage, in their raw state, sliced with the chaff; but, where it has been convenient to boil or steam them, the benefit has been far more evident. Purging has then rarely ensued. Some have given boiled potatoes alone, and horses, instead of rejecting them, have soon preferred them even to the oat; but it is better to mix them with the usual manger feed, in the proportion of one pound of potatoes to two and a half pounds of the other ingredients. The use of the potato must depend on its cheapness, and the facility for boiling it. Half a dozen horses would soon repay the expense of a steaming boiler in the saving of provender, without taking into the account their improved condition and capability for work.† A horse fed on potatoes should have his quantity of water materially curtailed.

FURZE has sometimes been given during the winter months. There is considerable trouble attending the preparation of it, although its plentifulness and little value for other purposes would, on a farm, well repay that trouble. The furze is cut down at about three or four years' growth; the green branches of that and the preceding year are bruised in a mill, and then given to the horses in the state in which they come from the mill, or cut up with

\* Stewart's Stable Economy, p. 183.

† Professor Low says that 15 lbs. of potatoes yield as much nourishment as four pounds and a half of oats. Von Thayer asserts that three bushels are equal to 112 lbs. of hay; and Curwen, who tried potatoes extensively in the feeding of horses, says that an acre goes as far as four acres of hay.



the chaff. Horses are very fond of it. If twenty pounds of the furze are given, five pounds of straw, and beans, and three pounds of the oats, may be withdrawn.

It may not be uninteresting to conclude this catalogue of the different articles of horse-food with a list of the quantities of nutritive matter contained in each of them; for although these quantities cannot be considered as expressing the actual value of each, because other circumstances besides the simple quantity of nutriment seem to influence their effect in supporting the strength and condition of the horse, yet many a useful hint may be derived when the farmer looks over the produce of his soil, and inquires what other grasses or vegetables might suit his land. The list is partly taken from Sir Humphrey Davy's *Agricultural Chemistry*:—1000 parts of wheat contain 955 parts of nutritive matter; barley, 920; oats, 743; peas, 574; beans, 570; potatoes, 230; red beat, 148; parsneps, 99; carrots, 98. Of the grasses, 1000 parts of the meadow cat's-tail contain, at the time of seeding, 98 parts of nutritive matter; narrow-leaved meadow grass in seed, and sweet-scented soft grass in flower, 75; narrow-leaved and flat-stalked meadow grass in flower, fertile meadow grass in seed, and tall fescue in flower 93; fertile meadow grass, meadow fescue, reed-like fescue, and creeping soft grass in flower, 78; sweet-scented soft grass in flower, and the aftermath, 77; florin, cut in winter, 76; tall fescue, in the aftermath, and meadow soft grass in flower, 74; cabbage, 73; crested dog's-tail and brome, when flowering, 71; yellow oat, in flower, 66; Swedish turnips, 94; narrow-leaved meadow grass, creeping beet, round-headed cocksfoot, and spiked fescue, 59; roughish and fertile meadow grass, flowering, 56; florin, in summer, 54; common turnips, 42; sain-foin, and broad-leaved and long-rooted clover, 39; white clover, 32; and lucern, 23.

The times of feeding should be as equally divided as convenience will permit; and when it is likely that the horse will be kept longer than usual from home, the nose-bag should invariably be taken. The small stomach of the horse is emptied in a few hours; and if he is suffered to remain hungry much beyond his accustomed time, he will afterwards devour his food so voraciously as to distend the stomach and endanger an attack of staggers. When this disease appears in the farmer's stable, he may attribute it to various causes; the true one, in the majority of instances, is irregularity in feeding. If the reader will turn back to page 97, he will be convinced that this deserves more serious attention than is generally given to it.

When extra work is required from the animal, the system of management is often injudicious, for a double feed is put before him, and as soon as he has swallowed it, he is started. It would be far better to give him a double feed on the previous evening, which would be digested before he is wanted, and then he might set out in the morning after a very small portion of corn has been given to him, or perhaps only a little hay. One of the most successful methods of enabling a horse to get well through a long journey, is to give him only a little at a time while on the road, and at night to indulge him with a double feed of corn and a full allowance of beans.

**WATER.**—This is a part of stable management little regarded by the farmer. He lets his horses loose morning and night, and they go to the nearest pond or brook and drink their fill, and no harm results, for they obtain that kind of water which nature designed them to have, in a manner prepared for them by some unknown influence of the atmosphere, as well as by the deposition of many saline admixtures. The difference between *hard* and *soft* water is known to every one. In hard water, soap will curdle, vegetables will not boil soft, and the saccharine matter of the malt cannot be fully obtained in the process of brewing. There is nothing in which the different effect of hard and soft water is so evident, as in the stomach and digestive organs of the horse. Hard water, drawn fresh from the well, will assuredly make the coat of a horse unaccustomed to it stare, and it will not unfrequently gripe and otherwise injure him. Instinct or experience has made even the horse himself conscious of this, for he will never drink hard water if he has access to soft, and he will leave the most transparent and pure water of the well for a river, although the stream may be turbid, and even for the muddiest pool.\* He is injured, however, not so much

\*Some trainers have so much fear of hard or strange water, that they carry with them to the different courses the water that the animal has been accustomed to drink, and that which they know agrees with it.

by the hardness of the well-water as by its coldness—particularly by its coldness in summer, and when it is many degrees below the temperature of the atmosphere. The water in the brook and the pond being warmed by long exposure to the air, as well as having become soft, the horse drinks freely of it without danger.

If the horse were watered three times a day, and especially in summer, he would often be saved from the sad torture of thirst, and from many a disease. Whoever has observed the eagerness with which the over-worked horse, hot and tired, plunges his muzzle into the pail, and the difficulty of stopping him until he has drained the last drop, may form some idea of what he had previously suffered, and will not wonder at the violent spasms, and inflammation, and sudden death, that often result.

There is a prejudice in the minds of many persons against the horse being fully supplied with water. They think that it injures his wind, and disables him for quick and hard work. If he is galloped, as he too often is, immediately after drinking, his wind may be irreparably injured; but if he were oftener suffered to satiate his thirst at the intervals of rest, he would be happier and better. It is a fact unsuspected by those who have not carefully observed the horse, that if he has frequent access to water, he will not drink so much in the course of the day as another will do, who, to cool his parched mouth, swallows as fast as he can, and knows not when to stop.

On a journey, a horse should be liberally supplied with water. When he is a little cooled, two or three quarts may be given him, and after that, his feed. Before he has finished his corn, two or three quarts may be offered. He will take no harm if this is repeated three or four times during a long and hot day.

It is a judicious rule with travellers, that when a horse begins to refuse his food, he should be pushed no farther that day. It may, however, be worth while to try whether this does not proceed from thirst, as much as from exhaustion, for in many instances his appetite and his spirits will return soon after he has partaken of the refreshing draught.

**MANAGEMENT OF THE FEET.**—This is the only division of stable management that remains to be considered, and one sadly neglected by the carter and groom. The feet should be carefully examined every morning, for the shoes may be loose and the horse would have been stopped in the middle of his work; or the clenches may be raised, and endanger the wounding of his legs; or the shoe may begin to press upon the sole or the heel, and bruises of the sole, or corn, may be the result; and, the horse having stood so long in the stable, every little increase of heat in the foot, or lameness, will be more readily detected, and serious disease may often be prevented.

When the horse comes in at night, and after the harness has been taken off and stowed away, the heels should be well brushed out. Hand-rubbing will be preferable to washing, especially in the agricultural horse, whose heels, covered with long hair, the heels will become sore, and grease will follow; and if the heels are washed, and particularly during the winter, grease will result from the coldness occasioned by the slow evaporation of the moisture. The feet should be stopped—even the feet of the farmer's horse, if he remains in the stable. Very little clay should be used in the stopping, for it will get hard and press upon the sole. Cowdung is this best stopping to preserve the feet cool and elastic; but, before the stopping is applied, the picker should be run round the whole of the foot, between the shoe and the sole, in order to detect any stone that may have insinuated itself there, or a wound on any other part of the sole. For the hackney and hunter, stopping is indispensable. After several days' hard work it will afford very great relief to take the shoes off, having put plenty of litter under the horse, or to turn him, if possible, into a loose-box; and the shoes of every horse, whether hardly worked or not, should be removed or changed once in every three weeks.

#### NEW CASTLE (DEL.) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. *The Report of the Committee on Ploughs.*

The Ploughing Match that took place on the second day of the Society's Exhibition, Sept. 14th, is the second that has taken place under the auspices and management of the Society. The number of Ploughs that entered, is believed to have been larger than has ever entered at any match south of the Hudson, and perhaps with one or two exceptions, the largest field of Ploughs ever witnessed on such an occasion in our country.

Nor did the lowering and threatening aspect of the

weather prevent the assemblage, at an early hour, of a large concourse of farmers and citizens from all parts of the county, and State, and from the adjoining counties in Pennsylvania and from Philadelphia, which the committee allude to, as showing that such trials, it would seem, are favorably regarded, and are likely to be well supported and patronized.

The committee some days before the match took place, agreed upon, and published, the following rules to govern the trial; and they will find their apology for recapitulating these, and giving many other details, in the fact, that these exertions are comparatively new with us. And also, from a desire to do justice to all who took part, as well as that the grounds on which the committee acted may be fully set forth.

#### *Rules to govern the Ploughing Match.*

1st. The quantity of ground to be Ploughed, one-eighth of an acre.

2nd. To be Ploughed at least 6 inches deep.

3d. To be Ploughed inside of 40 minutes. The Committee in giving this ample time do so to prevent any thing like racing.

4th. The Committee have decided not to fix the width of the furrow, but deem it fair to intimate their opinion to be against a very wide furrow.

5th. The ground will be staked out, and one furrow or round ploughed.

The ground selected was a clover sod, on the farm of C. P. Holcomb, being a part of a twenty acre field lying on a gentle slope or an inclined plane, facing the Wilmington Road. As early as nine o'clock, most of the Ploughmen, with their ploughs and teams, were on the ground, and began to practice their teams, and try their ploughs, and regulate their depth. on the south side of the field, where a very busy and animated scene continued for an hour or more.

The Committee then called the Ploughmen to come forward, make their entries, and draw lots for their lands, and take their positions ready for a start. In a few minutes fourteen entries were made, thirteen Horse teams, and one double Ox team, and these took their positions on their respective lands, which were laid out 18 feet 3 inches wide by 300 in length.

#### *The following are entries made.*

No. 1, A. Cleland, Moore plough—himself ploughman.

No. 2, John Newlove, Prouty & Mears plough, No. 5—himself ploughman.

No. 3, Richard Jackson, Peacock plough—James Organ ploughman.

No. 4, C. P. Holcomb, Ox team, Prouty and Mears plough, No. 5½—Alex. Simpsen, ploughman—Jesse Anderson driver.

No. 5, John Caldwell, Prouty and Mear's plough, No. 5—Ed. Buckley, ploughman.

No. 6, Maj. Carr, Fen plough, ——— ploughman.

No. 7, Thomas Massey, Jr., Pierce plough—Thomas Truit, ploughman.

No. 8, John Jones, Sinclair plough—William Wilmot, ploughman.

No. 9, John More, Moore plough—Richard Carter ploughman.

No. 10, J. W. Andrews, Moore plough, No. 4—Robert Fountain, ploughman.

No. 11, John Smith, Moore plough, No. 10, himself ploughman.

No. 12, Francis Sawden, Old Peacock plough—Thos. Sawden, ploughman.

No. 13, C. P. Holcomb, Prouty & Mears plough, No. 5—William Cole, ploughman.

No. 14, J. Emlin, Old Peacock plough, J. Eckles, ploughman.

The Committee again stated the regulations that were to govern the match, and also explained what they considered to be their own duties, namely, to decide upon the merit of the *Ploughing*, not upon the relative merits of each Plough, or each Ploughman, or each Team separately, but to decide which was, in the opinion of the committee, the best ploughing done on the field; and whether it was mainly the merit of the ploughman, the plough, or the team, they could not, and would not, take it upon them to distinguish or decide; for when the result was brought about by a combination of three causes, all more or less operative, and yet each, in every instance, probably, in different degrees, it was impossible for the committee, in the hurry of a Ploughing Match, to point out, and assign any one cause or merit, as that which achieved the object or gained the premium. The only inference



that could be drawn from the decision of the committee, would be, that the Plough that performed the work on the land to which they awarded a premium, was undoubtedly a good, and a very superior Plough—but not necessarily that it was better than all others. In order to a trial and decision on the merits of the Ploughs alone, each should be held by the same Ploughman, and drawn by the same team, which was not the sort of trial the committee had before them, or the character of the decision they were called on to pronounce.

The teams were started by Capt. Maxwell, who standing in front of the line called out "Ploughmen, are you ready?" One, two, three,—go." As "one," was pronounced, the Ploughmen began to gather up their line, at "Three" the chains were straightened—and as "go" was pronounced, each team of the whole fourteen moved off, as almost in a solid line or column. It was a beautiful start, and certainly showed, and fully satisfied the committee that every team on the ground, was well trained, and the admirable manner in which they all went down to their work, without whipping or urging, soon showed that the ploughmen had little to do, but to manage his plough. In moving up the plane the teams slightly changed position, some advancing at a quicker, and others falling more into the rear. The sight at this moment was beautiful, and almost, indeed picturesque. The long line they presented as they advanced up the green sward—the fine action of the teams, their variety and colour—the dark, rich, loomy furrow rolled up by so many ploughs—the fine manly attitude of the ploughman, as with a quick eye, a cool head, and a steady arm, he sought to direct his plough with his utmost skill—the anxious crowd of spectators who filled the back ground, from the sun-burnt weather beaten farmer, to the fair forms and bright eyes of beauty—all this conspired to render the view as interesting and beautiful as any rural scene perhaps that could be presented.

The work was all performed within the time limited—the Ox team No. 4, being the first out, and occupying only 21½ minutes, and the other teams were all in from 1½ to 4 minutes later.

After the Ploughing was over, the Committee, sixteen in number, proceeded to examine the work. One member of the committee had followed each plough, to see that it ploughed the right depth, and otherwise conformed to the regulations. These members now reported to the Committee, as they proceeded, accompanied by such of the ploughmen and spectators, as saw fit to accompany them, in an examination of the different lands, walking all around the ground ploughed; noticing the manner in which each plough had performed its work, the width and depth of its furrow, the inclination at which it had laid it; the regularity for width, and depth, the straightness of the furrow, the manner in which it was cleared out, the manner in which the sod and grass was covered, and lastly the surface presented by the land ploughed.

The Committee, as might be expected, were not a little embarrassed in coming to a conclusion as to whom they should award the premiums. They soon saw that striking differences, as between at least many of those that ploughed, was not to be looked for. It was then to make a choice of the best, where all was good. And yet the merit of each, whatever it was, differed from the merits possessed by others; this arose in a great measure from the different varieties of ploughs used. But the Committee were called on to act promptly, and having concluded the examination, they stepped aside, and without discussion or further comparison of opinions, the Chairman of the committee called upon the members to vote as their names were called, for the distribution of the premiums.

They were given as announced on the ground as follows:

The first premium to John Newlove.

The second premium to John W. Andrews.

The third to John More.

The fourth to Francis Sawden.

The member of the committee, (Capt. Maxwell,) who had charge of Mr. Newlove's land, reported that the furrow had been ploughed at a very regular depth, very seldom any over, or any under six inches, the wheel on the plough no doubt assisted in this particular. The furrows were of a suitable width, he having turned twenty one furrows in ploughing his land—they were straight, well laid up, and the surface presented a mellow, pulverized appearance of the earth, furnishing apparently a good mellow bed for the sowing of seed, or for the easy action of the harrow should that be deemed advisable. The grass and sod too, were entirely covered with the exception of

a part of the clearing out furrow, the effect of the working of his wheel, and this it must be confessed, was a draw back, and marred to some extent, his otherwise handsomely finished land.

The land ploughed by Mr. Andrews' team was done in a very superior manner—it was not only ploughed well generally, but it was uniformly ploughed well, from the first to the last furrow. The furrows were drawn straight, and the furrow slice cut or carved off very smooth and clean, and this, notwithstanding the sod was but a light one, and the ground at the time very moist. The furrow slice was also laid up at a suitable angle, the outer edge of each presenting a good nap, or comb for the working of the harrow. The sod also was very well covered. The work of No. 9, entered by Mr. Moore, was so creditably done as to receive from the Committee the third premium. Its merits for the most part were similar to those of No. 10, Mr. Andrews' plough, though differing in degree, and the Committee therefore will not farther enumerate them. This land was ploughed 7 inches deep. The plough of Mr. F. Sawdon, to whom the fourth premium was awarded, was held by his son Thomas, and the manner in which the work was performed, showed that any thing less than a combination of a good ploughman, plough, and team would hardly have given the finish that this work received. This land was ploughed 7 inches deep.

As between the ploughing of five or six of the lands, including some of those who received premiums and some who did not, the shades of difference, in the opinion of the Committee, were so slight, that while the conferring of the premiums certainly conveyed a compliment, the withholding them from others implied, or should imply, little or no disparagement. It was rather from an inability to distribute more premiums than the want of deserving candidates for them, that two or three others, at least did not receive them. Among these was particularly, No. 3, Richard Jackson's land; No. 11, John Smith's land. Mr. Jackson used the old Peacock Plough. It was drawn by a powerful pair of horses, and held by James Ogram, who was evidently an experienced and accomplished ploughman, and the Plough in his hands laid her furrow well up, covered the sod handsomely, and but for some minor matters, including the width of the furrow slice, and judged of, while the sod was yet fresh, this land must have ranked very high. Indeed, as it was, it was a specimen of ploughing hard to beat, and few probably would have been willing to challenge the same competitor to a second trial.

Mr. Smith's team had evidently been well trained. In all his appointments, indeed, he was complete; his team a fast pair of walking horses—his Plough, one of Moore's latest patterns—and trusting to no substitute or proxy, but placing himself at the handles of his own plough, he made a very spirited and handsome effort for the first premium. His furrows were among the straightest cut upon the field, and in other respects his work was well and handsomely done. He ploughed his land 7 inches deep. The Committee are pleased at the example set by Mr. Smith to his brother farmers, who, like him, own in fee simple, the broad acres they till—in thus coming forward, and showing that he is not above his calling, nor afraid, nor ashamed, to speed the plough with his own hands, in an exhibition however public. Mr. Massey's land was very well ploughed. The Plough he used seemed to be quite a stranger here—Pierce's plough—but whether it was the merit of the plough, or the ploughman, or both, the sod on few lands was better turned under, and more completely covered than on No. 7. The principal objection to it was the great width of the furrow, the land having been ploughed with sixteen furrows, being an average of about 14 inches each. The Plough was worked by a pair of blooded mares belonging to Mr. Massey, who seemed to perform with comparative ease to themselves though cutting a furrow 6 inches deep, and 14 inches wide. It was the first horse team out.

Mr. Emlen's team worked well, and his plough was well held, the sod well turned and covered, the only objection that could be taken to it was that the furrow was laid almost too flat. It was particularly noted by the Committee, and in some respects commended.

Mr. Cleland ploughed land No. 1, holding his own plough, and driving his own team, a stout pair of horses. His work was such as would have been highly creditable on any farm in the County, and indeed was creditable, and more than creditable, where it was; but still, it failed to satisfy the Committee that it was such as to deserve a premium. Mr. C. held his plough with great apparent ease to himself—no man on the ground more so. There

was no sighting, or bracing, but apparently unconscious of any thing like a trial, he proceeded not unlike in the words of the old song, "the jolly, jolly young farmer that goes whistling at his plough." He certainly seemed quite at home, and this was confirmed by those whose taste seldom errs.

Of the others who entered, namely, Maj. Carr, John Jones, John S. Caldwell, and C. P. Holcomb, they were upon the committee, and decided before the ploughing commenced, not to be considered candidates for premiums, and as this report is already very long, it is deemed unnecessary to notice more particularly the performance of their teams and ploughs.

The importance of good ploughing to the Agriculture of our State, for most part, a grain growing State, cannot be too highly estimated; particularly since it has become a common practice, in growing wheat, to turn under a clover ley, ploughing but once, sowing on the wheat, and harrowing it in. If the ground be not well broken and pulverized, and the clover well turned under, there can be but a poor chance for a crop, and there is but one opportunity of doing this. Hence it becomes necessary to use a good and superior plough, and that it should be held with the utmost skill, care, and attention. Who can doubt the favorable effect of these trials of ploughing, in assisting to bring about such a result? They are likely to create and diffuse among all classes, that ever plough, an emulation to excel. Attention in this way is more particularly directed to the subject of ploughing generally. It becomes a topic of common conversation, the merits of different ploughs are discussed and considered. The angle at which the furrow should be laid—its width and depth, the surface it should present—are all likely to be carefully examined into, and in this way, the result of the experience and experiments of all—a just conclusion will be arrived at as to what does, after all, in fact constitute the best ploughing. And this is all important, for this noble art lies at the bottom, or may be said to constitute the basis of all good culture. We have said we are mainly a grain growing district. We have powerful rivals not only in our own neighborhood, but in the great grain growing districts of the far west; where, assisted by their rich lands, and virgin soils, they are throwing vast quantities, annually, of our common staples, wheat and corn, into our Atlantic markets. The more successfully to sustain ourselves against such powerful rivals, we must be sure to avail ourselves of such superior husbandry as it is in our power to practice, in every department of Agriculture, and we should certainly admit no superiors in a tillage in which the plough is the principal instrument used. Our ploughing matches, which will assemble annually our best ploughs and ploughmen, cannot but exert a favorable influence in this respect, and the committee commend them, as indeed our County Agricultural Society generally, to the patronage, encouragement and support of the farming interests of the country, and hope and trust that there it will find favor.

The committee cannot close this report, without alluding to the orderly and civil manner in which the numerous crowd of spectators present conducted themselves on the occasion. Though there was a much larger concourse of citizens present, it is believed, than usually frequent such exhibitions, and a number larger by far than ever before crowded our exhibition grounds, in the absence of all police, and all other authority, not in a solitary instance, did the spectators crowd up upon the teams, or deface with a single foot print, the work of the ploughmen. All seemed anxious to give the ploughmen a fair chance to perform his work, and if he did not gain a premium, it should not be because they had carelessly and thoughtlessly defaced, what, in the sweat of his brow he had sought with his utmost skill to accomplish. The committee may properly allude to this, because it was remarked by strangers present, and it is a circumstance alike gratifying to them as farmers—as showing those who thus bore themselves, were either farmers, or the friends of farmers—and as citizens of the orderly, law loving State of Delaware.

EDWARD TATNALL, Chairman.

J. W. THOMSON,	C. P. HOLCOMB,
WILLIAM ROBINSON,	G. MAXWELL,
SAMUEL CANBY,	JOHN RICHARDSON,
BRYAN JACKSON,	J. J. BRINDLEY,
GEORGE LODGE,	JESSE GREGG,
JOHN JONES,	ELI WILSON,
HENRY CHURCHMAN,	JOHN S. CALDWELL,
WILLIAM TATNALL,	ROBERT FORWOOD.



# THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

We refer to the advertisement of Mr. Godey, publisher of the *Lady's Book*, on our advertising page. We can with all confidence recommend it to the patronage of every gentleman who wishes to introduce a beautiful and chaste periodical into his family. The Centre Table Ornament will make an admirable Christmas Present to the young ladies of the family.

## THE ORATOR OF THE BALTIMORE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

Wm. George Read, Esquire, has been appointed Orator by the Baltimore Agricultural Society, and will deliver the Oration at the ensuing Fair to be held at Govanstown next week.

Of the high qualifications of Mr. Read, as a scholar and an orator, there can be but one opinion, and that is, that he stands pre-eminently high; and as he has himself been actively engaged in the pursuits of agriculture, and is devoted to the sciences connected with it, there can be no doubt that he will be able to afford his auditors a rich intellectual treat.

## PLANTING ORCHARDS AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

We would remind our readers that this is the season for planting out orchards, and ornamental trees, and that the sooner they are got in the ground after the leaves shall have fallen, the better chance will they have to take root and grow.

To those who may not as yet have fruit trees on their farms, we would remark, that no one should consider his arrangements complete, until he had at least planted as many of the fruit bearing trees and shrubs as would yield his family an ample supply of all the choicest kinds. To those who have not shade and ornamental trees around their houses, and on their grounds, we say, seize the present opportunity to supply yourselves, as nothing contributes more to the beauty of scenery and to health and comfort.

## THE CANADA THISTLE.

A note to the editor of the *Farmer*, dated "*Locust Grove, Va. Oct. 2d, 1843*," says, "I noticed a communication in your paper a few weeks since respecting the Canada thistle, which in part answers the description of our blue thistle, which I have heard called the Canada thistle; you can probably let me know. The blue thistle is a great pest to me; I have been fighting it hard for several years, with but little success, and I think bids fair to overspread the whole country if it is not checked."

The above is, evidently, the common thistle which pretty freely abounds in this state, and which is very easily eradicated by cleanly culture—cutting it up when first in blossom, by the roots, so as to prevent its seedling, is the only sure way of extirpating it.

## CLAIRMONT NURSERIES.

We paid our old friend Sinclair a visit at the *Clairmont Nursery*, about two weeks since, and were highly gratified to find that his trees and shrubs of every variety, kind, and description, were in the very best possible order and health. At the time of our visit, his *Roses* and *Dahlias* were in bloom and presented the most beautiful sight we have beheld for many a day; but what most pleased us, was the healthy condition of his fruit and ornamental trees, which comprise every thing that is rare and excellent both of this country and Europe. His standard fruit trees occupy upwards of 12 acres of ground, while we should think, his grafted and budded fruit, and ornamental trees, which he has ready for sale, do not cover less than 50 or 60 acres. In one body we saw 40,000 young and thrifty peach trees, embracing, as we were assured, all the choice varieties of this delicious fruit, both early and late. We noticed on one of his standard trees, which, we think, he called the *Algiers' Winter*, a prolific crop of fruit, and on inquiry, learnt that they would

keep until Christmas, if gathered with care. This peach is of medium size, and from its golden hue, though unripe when we were there, looked to our eye as though it might possess the property of lusciousness.

Of his standard Quinces, we may say, we have never seen trees more abundantly in bearing, more healthful in appearance, or fruit so perfect and beautiful.

In a word, his Apple, Pear, Peach, Quince, Plum, Apricot, Nectarine, Cherry, Almond and Mulberry, as well as ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers, all were in perfect health and vigorous growth, and offer to the purchaser the most unlimited choice in selection.

Every thing about the premises goes on like clock work, no bustle, confusion or hurry is permitted, though every one is kept busy, and hence it is, that the trees and shrubs at Clairmont are kept clean and well attended to.

## PHILADELPHIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Fair of this society took place on the 4th and 5th instant, at Thompson's Lamb tavern, about a mile west of the permanent bridge, and was attended by a crowd of delighted spectators. The premiums were numerous, and among the successful competitors we find Mr. James Gowen, whose fine Durham cow *Cleopatra* took the highest premium for the best Durham cow over 4 years old: his Durham heifer *Derby Kale*, took the first premium for heifers between 2 and 3 years old.

There were exhibited on the ground 2 fine Durham cows with their progeny, in all 11 head, the property of Mr. Whittaker of England, but were not put into competition. Their exceeding beauty and high breeding, says the U. S. Gazette, attracted general admiration.

A special premium of \$20 was awarded to J. W. Roberts "for the best cow of any breed, which may have received the highest premium of that or any other Agricultural Society."—Mr. R.'s cow is of Durham blood and called *Rosanna*.

The display of improved breeds of cattle was much greater and more gratifying than at any former year.

Landreth and Munns were awarded the first premium "for the best display of agricultural implements." We particularly notice this premium, as such bestowal of a society's favor tends to excite generous emulation, and greatly adds to the interest of an exhibition, by stimulating every implement maker to do his best.

The first premium for wheat was awarded to *Edward French, of New Jersey*; the wheat being the *Mediterranean*.

The Orator upon the occasion was Peter A. Brown, Esquire, a distinguished member of the Philadelphia Bar, who has for years devoted much of his time to agricultural studies. The following brief sketch of Mr. Brown's address, we copy from the United States Gazette. It is eminently worthy of perusal.

## SKETCH OF MR. BROWN'S ADDRESS.

In the field where the Cattle were exhibited a large stand had been erected for the accommodation of the Orator of the day, and officers of the Society, and a few minutes before twelve o'clock, Mr. Gowen rose and introduced to the assemblage the Hon. Peter A. Browne the orator, who immediately commenced his address, which was listened to with deep and pleased attention by his auditory.

The first occupation of civilized man, he said, was Agriculture. In his barbarous state he roamed about the earth hunting the wild beasts of the forest—snaring fish—or plucking the berries and roots which grew spontaneously. But when the light of civilization dawned upon him, he took to the earth, stirred the soil, scattered a few seeds, and reaped a scanty but permanent reward. It was not only the earliest, but the most healthful employment of civilized man, and by that moderate labor for which he was by nature destined, he gains an appetite for his simple but wholesome food, and insures a sound and invigorating sleep when the toils of day are over.

Agriculture is the most useful employment that any one can pursue—without it there could be no commerce, for

if we had nothing to offer in exchange with foreign nations, they would soon cease to furnish us with their productions. Besides what is consumed at home at least three fourths of all the exports are furnished by Agriculture. Without it there could be but few manufactures, for it is the farmer who raises the cotton, flax and hemp, indispensable to the manufacturer's pursuits:—and the miner, how could he continue to delve into the earth, if the provident farmer, was not in the meantime employed in providing his daily food? The labor required at the hands of those who till the earth is not incessant. Nature is bountiful to those who are moderately industrious, and after every rural pursuit has been assiduously attended to, ample time is left to improve the mind, to cultivate the morals, and to attend to those religious duties that are indispensable to a finite and responsible being, under every condition of life, and therefore the cultivation of the earth would appear to be, a most desirable employment—combining health, usefulness, morality and prosperity in an eminent degree.

Some interesting statements followed concerning the early efforts of the Society to subvert the determined prejudices against "Book Farming" or scientific improvements in agriculture; then entertained upon the principle that those who did not follow the plough could not possibly advise the tillers of the soil—an opposition carried so far that Washington failed in his endeavors to prevail upon the National Legislature to establish a "National Professorship of Agriculture," and the wise Madison labored in vain to cause a similar professorship to be engrained upon the plan of the University of Virginia.

The orator then proceeded, after paying a tribute to the value of the husbandman, of the researches of Sir Humphrey Davy, Liebig, Silliman, Vanuxem, and Rogers, to point to the sources of knowledge from whence the farmer desirous of understanding his profession and acquiring the ability to use and produce the gifts of nature to the best advantage, should turn for instruction.

No one, continued he, need be appalled at the amount of labor in learning—there was no need to be profound in all—it was only necessary not to be ignorant of those points in each department of science to intimately connect with his own pursuits. The means of learning have been multiplied, and the long winter evenings would afford ample time for the acquirement of the necessary knowledge. To their means of education, also, had been added agricultural societies, by which industry had been stimulated, emulation excited, and an incalculable amount of good done. The cause is advancing, and the friends of the art do not despair of the establishment of a national professorship. In some particular branches of agriculture, much has been done in the way of their advancement. In 1842, Ohio paid bounties on silk to the amount of \$6,500, Pennsylvania \$4,000, and agricultural societies had induced the employment of the pens of men of eminence, to investigate the causes of smut, rust, and the Hessian fly, with laudable results; and the recent efforts of government, through its consuls and foreign agents, to collect seeds from foreign countries, could not be too much applauded.

The American Farmer is the actual tenant of the soil—his house is his sanctuary—he sits in the Legislature to enact laws, and in the jury box to administer justice; aware of the benefits of Christianity he supports religion from motives of pure piety, and worships the Lord of Hosts according to the dictates of his conscience.

He is bountifully supplied with the productions of nature.

The quantity of Bread stuffs raised in the U. States in 1842, reached to 76,000,000 bushels, which is sufficient to allow 39 bushels to every man, woman and child in the country, and is it wonderful then that the yeomen are considered the bone and muscle of the country?

The orator then briefly commented on the fact of so many parents and guardians pressing their youth into professions already crowded, where few excel and many utterly fail, instead of selecting the profession of Agriculture, which in this country, will always be respected. An American farmer, Washington, led the Revolutionary armies to victory, and insured the blessings of liberty and independence! And, in our late struggle with England, another American farmer, Major General Jacob Brown, fought his way to honorable renown. Congress and the State Legislatures have always been filled with planters and farmers, who considered it no reproach that they "lived by the sweat of the brow."

The orator then proceeded to make a few suggestions



for practical farming, concerning a judicious rotation of crops adapted to our climate, especially roots; a greater attention to soiling, irrigation, proper selection of seeds; the preservation and economical use of manure; the introduction more generally of labor saving machinery; gardening and raising of fruit, adding words of praise for what had been done in ensuring the best breeds of cattle.

Pennsylvania contains nearly thirty millions of acres. According to the census of 1840, she had a population of one million seven hundred and odd thousands, which is nineteen acres and a fraction for each inhabitant. In 1843, she raised, of grains of all kinds, upwards of sixty millions of bushels; of hay, upwards of two millions and a quarter of tons; of flax and hemp, upwards of three millions and a quarter of tons; of tobacco, four hundred and eighty thousand tons; of silk, upwards of twenty-one thousand pounds; of sugar, nearly three millions and a half of pounds; and of wines, nearly eighteen thousand gallons.

In the Wheat crop, Pennsylvania ranked the third State in the Union; Ohio raised twenty-five millions and a quarter of bushels; and New York upwards of eleven millions of bushels, while we raised ten millions eight hundred thousand bushels.

In the Indian Corn crop, (the great staple of the United States) Pennsylvania stands only the twelfth State in the scale of production. We raised thirteen and a half millions of bushels, whereas Tennessee produced nearly fifty six millions of bushels; and Kentucky raised nearly fifty millions of bushels.

**THE PLOUGHING MATCH.**—The Ploughing match came off according to notice before a large number of spectators, mostly agricultural, who were much interested, and watched with eagerness the performances of the competitors. The number of ploughs entered for trial were 10 in number, comprising all the varieties which are already celebrated for excellence, and some hitherto unknown.

The field for the trial lay a short distance east of Thompson's Hotel, and the distance to be ploughed by each competitor, (about 1-sixteenth of an acre for each) having been fixed by the judges, the lines were run by the ploughman making a light furrow the distance to be ploughed; the order of arrangement being as follows:

No. 1. Plough—J. H. Hawling maker and owner, of Lower Merion, Montgomery county. Drawn by two grey horses. Thomas Haley, of Del. county, ploughman.

No. 2. Plough—John Hunter of Blockley, owner, Messrs. Shallcross & Franklin maker. Drawn by dark grey horses. Andrew Haugh, ploughman.

No. 3. The Garrett Plough—Messrs. C. Garrett and Son, owner and maker, of Upper Darby. Drawn by brown horses. Philip Garret of Upper Darby, ploughman.

No. 4. Plough—Mahlon Smith, maker and owner, of Plumstead township, Bucks co. Drawn by grey and chestnut horses. Jonathan Smith, ploughman.

No. 5. J. S. Eastman's "Cleasy" Plough, of Baltimore. Drawn by bay and grey horses. Richard Clevenger, ploughman.

No. 6. The Prouty Plough No. 5, owned by Mr. Mowell. Drawn by grey and black horses. John Edinger ploughman.

No. 7. The Iron Plough, imported from Ireland, and owned by Col. Price Wetherill. Drawn by beautiful bay horses. Edward McCloskey, ploughman.

No. 8. Jos. Dickerson's Plough, of Chesnut Hill, made and owned by him. Drawn by brown and grey horses. Cadwalader Biddle, ploughman.

No. 9. J. B. Moore's Plough, of Wilmington, Del., made and owned by him. Drawn by bay and brown horses. John Smith, ploughman.

No. 10. The Prouty Plough (No. 5½) entered by John Newliff, of New Castle, Del. Drawn by black horses. John Newliff ploughman.

Having been arranged according to order the signal to start was given about half past twelve o'clock, and the ploughs were set in motion—the ploughmen striving their best to furrow the earth in the most skilful manner. The work was done in splendid style and most of the furrows were as straight as an arrow, the earth being turned over evenly and broken so as entirely to hide the grass—and side of the furrow being cut as clear and smooth, as if channelled out carefully with a spade.

Trial lasted about 30 minutes, and after a trial of a Subst. plough the invention of Mr. Eastman, of Baltimore, and approved plough, the invention of Commodore

Barron, the committee after deliberation, and an inspection and comparison of the work performed, announced the following premiums:

#### For Ploughs.

For the best Plough, to Mahlon Smith, of Bucks county, for his plough, the first premium of \$10

For the second best do. to J. B. Moore, of Wilmington, Del., the second premium of \$5

#### For Ploughmen.

For his excellence and skill in ploughing, to Jonathan Smith, the first premium of \$5

For excellence and skill in ploughing, next in merit, to Andrew Haugh, the second premium of \$3

John George,  
Aaron Johnson,

John L. Williams,  
John Hunter,

David George,

Committee.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

The accompanying extracts relating to subjects of general interest, I persuade myself that the writer, to whose opinions I have been long accustomed to pay great deference, will not object to my giving them to your paper, altho' they were written altogether in the course, and in the spirit, of private friendly correspondence.

With all our endeavors, a benevolent man can accomplish but little, in proportion to his wishes, for the public weal. When a light is put into our hands then, which may elucidate any question of agricultural moment, how shall we excuse ourselves if, instead of holding it aloft, we hide it under a bushel?

Yours respectfully,

I. S. S.

October 8, 1843.

#### INDIAN CORN—RYE—GUANO, &c. &c.

Extract of a Letter from N. Goldsborough, of Talbot Co., Md., to J. S. Skinner.

As to your enquiries relative to corn sown broad cast, for fodder, I have had the experience of but one year, and am perfectly satisfied of its value. My horses have performed equally well as on fodder, prepared or cured after the old plan. The apprehensions you express, that the blade and top would be rendered "valueless by dessication before the stalk could be sufficiently dried to save it from heating and spoiling," &c., is groundless. I cut my corn just before the usual time for saving blades—it remained on the ground for about 24 hours for the purpose of wilting, was then taken up, bound into common sized sheaves and about 5 or 6 of them set up together on the butts in a place. It thus remained till sufficiently cured for stowing away in the farm house. I do not recollect the precise time occupied in curing, but top-fodder has been so treated for years in Caroline county, and then put up in stacks. It is astonishing how much wet weather it will stand and yet be good fodder if bound in sheaves as aforesaid, and set up. Recollect too, that the stalks of the broad-cast corn are not larger than the stems of the tops of good corn, planted at the usual distance; and if you were to resort to the old fashioned fodder house simply for curing, the matter could be as certainly accomplished in that way as in the ordinary curing of top-fodder. It is said too, that the saccharine principle in corn resides near the bottom of the stalk—and of course this is all lost by the old method. I cannot speak of the weight of the crop—but of this I am certain—it will produce more valuable food for stock, per acre, than any thing that has come under my view; it is accomplished with less labor, less preparation. The past year, my seed was not properly covered, and the birds got much of the grain before it sprouted; there were many naked spots of several yards square, but, nevertheless, there were 40 large ox-cart loads from a little over two acres.

Here is but one crop. I have not used it as green food either for horses or cows, but have no doubt it would be excellent for the latter. I have never tried the Rye for early cutting, in fact, never sowed Rye but once in my life, and shall never do it again. In my opinion, it should never be tolerated on farms, where wheat is the staple. After the greatest precaution I was pulling rye out of my wheat fields for years. Would not Lucerne be preferable? Many are trying it here. I have been restrained only, because I have no land near my barns fitted for its production—all entirely too stiff—but every effort will be made before long to lighten, by hauling sand from along shore, &c. I have thought that the application of the maximum amount of calcareous matter would also tend to render those stiff lands more friable. Calcareous manures have

already been applied years ago, but not to the extent contemplated—the increased quantity would be applied solely with a view to lighten.

I can readily conceive the value of Guano. The only article we have bearing the least similarity, must be the sweepings of the hen and turkey houses—which are powerful manures, but small in quantity. It will be a long time before an E. Shore farmer will send to S. America for manure. You inquire about the distance of planting corn in 1839 for the premium crop. I had seen such accounts of making large crops in the E. States, that I determined to try if the same thing could not be done in Maryland. I had grown as large corn as I had ever seen in field culture, at 4 to 4½ apart from hill to hill, and I was satisfied that the only mode of making a number of bushels per acre, was to increase the number of stalks. Accordingly one acre was in drill 4ft. 6in. apart from row to row, and 18 inches distant in the row—two plants in a place—the product 123 bushels and a peck; the other acre was crossed at 3 ft. each way, and two stalks to the hill—93 bushels and a peck the product; the first acre however, was the best land.

#### MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT.

To the Editor of the Southern Planter:

SIR—In a late number of your paper appeared a communication from R. B. Haxall, which was copied into the Richmond Whig, relative to the Mediterranean or fly-proof Wheat, which is so totally at variance with my experience and observation, that I, a stranger to yourself, desire to give him and the agricultural public, through your journal, the results of my cultivation of that wheat.—And I am sorry to see you, Mr. Editor, uniting with Mr. H. in depreciating a variety of wheat of which neither he nor you can know any thing. Indeed, Mr. H. even condemns the wheat before he has ground a single bushel. His objections are two:—first, that it is unfit for the manufacture of good flour; and secondly, he hints, and gives the authority of Dr. Gaines, of Hanover, for one instance of the fact, that it will not generally prove as productive as the red May wheat. I will consider the latter objection first.

The best proof of the productiveness of any kind of grain consists in repeated instances of the gathering of heavy crops.—And I will recount the various facts which have come under my knowledge, relative to the Mediterranean wheat. Two years ago I procured from the State of Delaware ten bushels; one half bushel of which I gave my brother. The nine and an half bushels I sowed about the middle of October, partly on a small piece of land which had given an indifferent crop of tobacco, and partly on corn field. I reaped one hundred and five bushels, being about 17 bushels per acre, and eleven for each bushel of seed. Last Fall I sowed about the same time in October, on a tobacco lot of nine acres, ten bushels of this wheat. The land had been somewhat improved, and partially manured the preceding spring; but the farm, after a long course of bad management, came into my possession about four years ago, and of course I have not yet improved any of it highly. Moreover, my overseer sowed the lot much too thin:—he should have put two bushels per acre. A small portion of the crop is not yet cleaned, but from the quantity already fanned out, I know the product cannot be less than 170 bushels. I also sowed this wheat and the red May in my corn land, endeavoring to give them an equal chance, as to the quality of the soil, time of sowing, &c.; and I am confident I shall find the product of the former, when cleaned, much greater than that of the latter. Whilst growing, the difference was extraordinary.—My brother's half bushel yielded seven bushels, on land I thought very thin. Last Fall he sowed about six bushels on about four acres of corn land, which had been tolerably well manured in the spring. He reaped sixty-five bushels. I sold a neighbor ten bushels last Fall, which he sowed partly on flat land, after corn, and partly on higher ground. All his neighbors think his crop will be 150 bushels. In every instance I have mentioned we could not have reaped much more than half as much from any other kind of wheat; nor, in four years, have I heard of any crop, or part of a crop, in my neighborhood, which have approached the cases above specified. The Mediterranean is assuredly a fly proof Wheat. I sowed it in one instance, adjoining purple straw, and in another, in close contact with the red May. The purple straw was almost destroyed, and the red May somewhat injured, by fly; whilst not one could be found in the Mediterranean. The latter is so



early a wheat as to be entirely free from rust also. Notwithstanding the low estimate yourself and Mr. Haxall put upon this wheat, I must deem my own experience more satisfactory than the pre-judgment of an extensive miller who has never manufactured a barrel of flour from it, or the passing sneer of an agricultural journal, that it is "an exploded humbug." I shall, therefore, continue its culture, being convinced it will ordinarily yield from one-half to one-third more than any other wheat.

Mr. Haxall's main objection, that the wheat is unfit for the manufacture of good flour, shall be briefly despatched. On this point I have but one fact to state; but that is conclusive. I lately sent to a manufacturing mill in my neighborhood, on the South Anna river, thirteen bushels of this wheat, requesting Mr. Payne, the owner of the mill, to make the best flour he could, and hoping, as the result has proved, that I might show the fallacy of Mr. H.'s opinion. Mr. Payne wrote me that the wheat made 441 pounds of flour, which he says is of the best quality. Whether he included the toll in the above quantity I do not know; but if he did, it is probably as good a yield as could be expected of any red wheats. The quality of the flour is really admirable. It is the very best I have ever had ground, and as good as the best of Richmond manufacture. Mr. Haxall himself would, I have no doubt, be content to have his always like it; and if he will only give the wheat a fair trial, he will, I am sure, speedily confess his error. If our cook (a raw hand) makes good bread to-night, I will send down a loaf to your office to-morrow, by my wagon, in the hope that you will give Mr. H. ocular proof of his mistake, and will make public acknowledgment of your own. Your obt. serv't,

H. N. PENDLETON.

Louisa Co. Oct. 1st, 1843.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.—Mr. Putnam, the late conductor of this sterling old agricultural work, has retired from its editorship. We regret this, as he fulfilled the duties of the station with singular ability, and contributed largely, by his scientific and practical knowledge, to the edification of his readers. His place will be supplied by Mr. Joseph Breck, one of the proprietors of the Journal, and, from our knowledge of that gentleman, we feel assured that he will acquit himself in his new relation to the paper, with honor to himself and advantage to the agricultural public; for though Mr. B. may not possess the advantages of a liberal education, as were the case with his predecessors, and though he may feel embarrassment on that account, as he says he does, his readers will recollect, that he is a self-made man, and will soon discover from the emanations from his practical knowledge and sound good common sense, that a man may be his own teacher. We congratulate Mr. Breck on his accession to the chair editorial, and wish him a long, pleasant, and profitable career.

PLOUGHING MATCH.—In another part of our paper we have given an interesting report of the Ploughing Match at the New Castle (Del.) Fair, which we recommend to the perusal of our readers. The following are the concluding remarks of the Committee:

The committee must also notice the fact, that for the first time, the exhibition ground was graced by the presence of the Ladies. And why should not the wives and daughters of the Farmers take an interest in what nearly concerns us. The farmer toils on, through many a long day, following or directing his ploughs, as they turn the fallow of field after field, himself uncheered, and almost unnoticed for a moment, by those who preside over his home. But now that he comes forth, with all his best appointments, to enter the list to contend for the prize of excellence—why should not woman—woman whose smile is ever man's greatest incentive to action, the dulcet sound of her approving voice his highest reward—why should not she be there? The Roman mother Aurelia, subjected herself on one occasion, to the heaviest penalties of the laws of Rome, that she might be present when her son contended for the prize at the Olympic Games, "to console him," as she expressed it, "in case of defeat, or rejoice with him in the victory." A good example has thus been set by some of our fair friends, among whom were recognized some of those who have contributed so

much to make our Horticultural Exhibitions what they are, an honor, as well as a blessing to our country, and if they derived a tithe of the pleasure, in thus witnessing the Farmer at his Plough, that they have annually conferred on others in their beautiful Exhibitions of fruits and flowers—the products of the garden and the orchard, the committee will be highly gratified.

CORNSTALK MOLASSES.—We acknowledge the receipt of a bottle of what we should have pronounced, had we not been informed to the contrary, first quality *Sugar House Molasses*, it having the appearance of that article. It was manufactured from corn stalks, by James S. Pope, Esq., an enterprising planter and farmer of this district, who has spared neither pains nor expense in bringing to perfection an experiment, which has so often been tried, but we have never heard of its having been brought to so successful an issue in this district. We wish him success in his future experiments. The following explanatory note accompanied the bottle of molasses.—*Edgefield Advertiser*.

Mr. W. F. DUNSON.—Dear Sir—I take the liberty of requesting you to publish for the information of the public, an experiment which I have lately made in extracting syrup from the corn stalk. I allotted about seventy hills square for my experiment, from which I made about twenty-five gallons of syrup. I present you with a specimen, which will enable you to judge of its quality. I deferred too long in stripping the shoot from the stalk. I think if the shoot had been stripped in time, the yield would have been increased. I am inclined to think that an acre, if in a high state of improvement, and well cultivated, can be made to yield at least seventy five gallons. The corn should be drilled, and the drills about three feet apart.—Planting in this manner, will prevent the corn from shooting (so it is said) and will enable the stalk to retain the juice. It is evident that the shoot should not be permitted to remain on the stalk until the grain begins to form. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES S. POPE.

From the Planter.

#### ANOMALOUS DISEASE OF HORSES.

Mr. Editor:—Partly from taste, as well as circumstances, I have devoted a good deal of attention within the last ten years to Farriery, and as anomalies in so important a practice, should not pass unnoticed, I select your valuable journal to report such cases.

You have, doubtless, heard of Farriers "*cutting the Hooks out of the noses of Horses*."

I accidentally saw this operation performed, on a horse with weak eyes, that was restored; and had reason to believe success had, in many similar instances, attended this operator.

The operation was done by cutting asunder, two tendons on each side the nasal bone, and which took their origin on this bone.

I sometime after this, had a Horse, when about fully grown, (as usual with horses so predisposed) become weak eyed. He had a puckering on the inner corner of the upper eyelash, which by all traders, is regarded as a sure index of doubtful eyes, and that the predisposition will develop itself in the summer of the 6th year.

Having dissected the head of a horse, blind from this cause, and found the aforesaid tendon—after originating on the nasal bone, to be inserted in an expansive form on this corner of the upper eyelash; which fact, disclosed to me the philosophy of the operation, viz:—that a disproportionate growth of the head and this tendon, at maturity, caused the tendon to draw so closely upon the ball of the eye, as by pressure to destroy the sight, which, when separated by the knife, caused a relaxation and consequent relief to the eye. I operated upon my horse, and his eye has been entirely restored.

Fully three fourths of the blind horses I've seen, I am well assured, (from this puckering appearance) were blind from this cause, and could have been cured by this operation.

It may be proper to remark, that hooks is a misnomer. Indeed, I do not believe that Hooks (or Piergium, as it is called in the human subject) exists in the Horse. The cartilage which is excised in the usual operation, for what is conceived to be Hooks, is the consequence of inflammation, by that pressure upon the eye I have described. The predisposition to this, is doubtless, hereditary, often occurring in one, or both eyes of the same family.

In your next, I will refer to another anomaly causing blindness, Blind-teeth.

FAIRFIELD.

#### GUANO.

We are authorized to sell *Guano* in lots of 10 bags at 5½ cents per pound—100 weight is sufficient to manure an acre, and will increase the product 50 per cent. This lot has been imported expressly to give our farmers an opportunity of testing its value, and is placed at a price accessible to all.—[Ed. Amer. Farmer.]

#### BALTIMORE MARKET, Oct. 10, 1843.

PROVISIONS—		Butter, Glades, No. 1,		Cattle.—There	
Beef, Balt. mess,	\$9½a10	Do. do.	2,	were upwards	
Do. do. No. 1,	8½a9	Do. do.	3,	of 1000 head	
Do. prime,	a	Do. do.	3,	of Beef Cattle	
Pork, mess	11a	Do. Western	2, 8a	offered for sale	
Do. No. 1	10 a10½	Do. do.	3, a6	at the Scales	
Do. prime	9 50a10	Lard, Balt. kegs,	1, 7a7½	this morning,	
Do. cargo,	a	Do. do.	2, none	of which about	
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb.	a	Do. Western,	1, 7a	600 were sold,	
Do. middlings,	a	Do. do.	2,	and the balance	
Do. shoulders,	a	Do. do. bls	1, 6½a6½	laid over.	
Do. asst'd, West.	4½a	Cheese, casks,	6½a7½	Prices ranged	
Do. hams,	5a6½	Do. boxes,	6½a7	from 1.25 to 2	
Do. middlings,	4½a5	Do. extra,	10a20	37 per 100 lbs.	
Do. shoulders,	3a3½			on the hoof,	
				as in quality,	
COTTON—		Tennessee, lb.		which is equal	
Virginia,	6 a 7	Alabama,	7a8	to \$2.50 a 4.50	
Upland,	7 a 8½	Florida,	7a7½	net. These	
Louisiana,	7 a 9	Mississippi		prices show	
North Carolina,	7 a			some decline.	
LUMBER—		Georgia Flooring		Very few sold	
Georgia Flooring	12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P.	7a10	at the highest	
S. Carolina do	9a11	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P.	7a10	price, but at 1	
White Pine, pann'	25a27	Shingles, W. P.	2a9	75a2 \$per 100	
Common,	20a22	Shingles, ced'r,	3.00a9.00	lb. on the hoof	
Select Cullings,	14a16	Laths, sawed,	1.25a 1.75	Hogs.—A very	
Common do	8a10	Laths, split,	50a 1.00	good supply	
MOLASSES—		Havana, 1st qu. gl		of live hogs at	
Porto Rico,	28a30	New Orleans	28a	market, at 4.	
English Island,		Guadaloupe & Mart	26a28	25a4.50 per 100	
		Sugar House,	28a36	lbs.	
TOBACCO—		Common		Flow.—The	
Common	2½a 3½	Yellow,	8 a10	demand for	
Brown and red,	4 a 5	Fine yellow,	12a14	Howard st. is	
Ground leaf,	6 a 7	Virginia,	4 a 9	dull, and sales	
Fine red	6½a 8	Rappahannock,		quite small—	
Wrappery, suitable		Kentucky,	3 a 7	Store price 4.	
for segars,	8a13	St. Domingo,	13 a11	25 for good	
Yellow and red,	7a10	Cuba,	15 a38	brands with li-	
PLASTER PARIS—		Cargo, pr ton cash		limited sales—	
	2.62a	Ground per bbl.	1.12a	receipt price	
SUGARS—		Hav. wh. 100lbs		is 4.12,	
Do. brown	9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs	7.00a8.00	Grain.—Sup-	
Porto Rico,	a7.50	Brazil, white,	7.75a8.25	plies light—a	
New Orleans,	7.25a8.00	Do. brown,		few parcels of	
	6.75a7.25	Lump, lb. c.		Md. and Va.	
FLOUR—We quote		Superfine How. st., from stores,		reds sold at 86	
		Do. City Mills,	\$4.25	a90c. for good	
		Do. Susquehanna,	4.37a	to prime and	
		Rye, first	3a	75a86 for ord.	
		Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.	a 2.94	to good. A	
		Do. per hhd.	\$12.12 50	lot of 1900bu.	
GRAIN—		Wheat, white, p bu.		Penn. quality	
"best Pa. red	88a	Peas, black eye,	125	very good, at	
"ord. to pri. Md	75a90	Clover seed, store	\$5a	90c. Md. rye	
Corn, white,	46a	Timothy do	2.25a2.75	sold at 50c.	
"yellow Md.	46a48	Flaxseed, rough st. p.	1.31	Tobacco con-	
Rye, Pa.	54a	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs.	1.25	tinues in fair	
Oats, Md.	26a23	Ship Stuff, bus.	14a	demand, and	
Beans,	130a	Brown Stuff,	9a10	the sales com-	
		Shorts, bushel,	6 a	prise almost	
WOOL—		WASHED.		all the receipt	
		Saxony,	33a35	at former quot-	
		Full Merino,	30a33	ed prices. O-	
		3-4 blood do.	27a30	hio has also	
		1-2 do do	24a27	been in fair	
		1-4 and common,	18a20	demand, and	
		Tub washed,	18a20	sales to con-	
FEATHERS—per lb.		UNWASHED.		siderable extent	
		Baltimore white,	12a14	at former pri-	
		brown & yell'w	4½a5½	ces. 100hds	
SOAP—		Saxony and Merino		Mo. at 5a5.25.	
		Common, to ½ blood,	14a17	The inspect's	
		Pulled,		comprise 765	
		Mould, common,	9a10	hds Md. 354	
		Do. choice brands,	10½	do Ohio, 219	
		Dipped,	8a 9	Mo. and 25Va	
RAISINS—Malaga bunch, box,		Sperm,		Total 1363hds.	
		Wax,	30a31	Sales white	
			60a65	at 46ct	
				and yellow	
				46a48c.	

#### BERKSHIRE BOAR & SOW.

The undersigned is authorised to sell a Berkshire Sow, about 2½ years old, and a Boar 2 years old, at a price which would make an object for any farmer to buy, who may be desirous of improving the breed. They were bred by Col. Bement, proceed from best stock, and were selected with care. The sow has proved herself a good breeder and nurse, and the pigs of the boar attest his capacity to perpetuate his generous race, in all the vigor of constitution and beauty of form, for which the Berkshires have been remarkable, and which have made them such decided favorites with good judges.

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S. NDS.



**CATTLE SHOW,****AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, PLOUGHING MATCH AND SALE,**

At Govanstown, Md. on 18th, 19th and 20th Oct. 1841.

THE BALTIMORE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY  
Will hold its Second Annual Fair on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 18th, 19th and 20th days of Oct. 1843, at Govanstown, 4 miles from Baltimore, on the York road—The Society offers a very liberal schedule of Premiums.—Competition is solicited from abroad, for the premiums offered for Essays, Agricultural Implements and Machinery. All other premiums will be limited to the county and city.

**PREMIUMS:****FARMS.**

For the best cultivated Farm of not less than 80, nor more than 100 acres, except woodland, A Silver Goblet  
For the best do. of 100 acres and upwards, do  
except woodland, do  
To the farmer who has improved his farm in the shortest time and most economical manner, do  
Committee—Judson M. Duckett, Chairman, Wilson M. Carey, Jesse Garret.

**CROPS.**

For the best 15 acres of Corn, Sett of American Farmer  
Do 5 do do Sett of Farmer's Cabinet  
Do 15 do Wheat, Sett of Cultivator  
Do 10 do do 4 yrs. sub. to Am. Farmer  
To be accompanied with a full statement of the manure used, manner of preparing the ground, character of soil, description of seed planted, and manner in which the corn was cultivated; the certificate of three respectable gentlemen will be required, who saw the ground measured, as well as the grain.—To be referred to the Committee on Farms.

**ESSAYS.**

For the best Essay on the system of Farming best adapted to Baltimore county, including rotation of crops, and having reference to the productiveness as well as progressive improvement of the same, A copy of Loudon's Encyclopedia To be referred to the Committee on Farms.  
For the best treatise on the proper and most profitable method of applying lime, Sett American Farmer  
Committee—Wm. F. Johnson, Ch., Micajah Merryman, Henry Carroll of My Lady's Manor.  
For the best essay explaining the Cause of the Failure of the Rye Crop, with a remedy for the same, Sett of the Farmer's Cabinet

Committee—Edward P. Roberts, ch., Thomas Love and Aquila Talbot.

For the best Treatise on the proper management of an Apple and Peach Orchard, Loudon's Ency. on Gardening  
Committee—R. Sinclair, sr. ch., Lloyd N. Rogers and Hilten Jenkins.

For the best Treatise on the most effectual mode of destroying the Carolina Pink, and other noxious weeds, 4 yrs sub. to Amer. Farmer, or Farmer's Cabinet.  
Committee—John R. Cockey, ch., Elijah Marsh, and Thomas Kelso.

For the best treatise on the Hessian Fly, with a preventive against the ravages of the same, to be tested by a committee, \$25 in Agricultural works  
Committee—Gideon B Smith, ch'n, Dr D S Gittings, Dr Hy Wilkins, John Y Day, Horace Love.

For the best method of keeping Farm Accounts, A Gold Pen  
Committee—Henry Mankin, ch'n, Samuel Wyman, J W Ward.

For the best treatise on the Rust, with a remedy, \$25  
Committee—Wm. F Pearce, ch'n, Mr Raphael, Col Edw Howard.

For the best treatise on the breed of Cattle, best suited to Baltimore county, 4 yr's sub. to American Farmer  
Committee—John Gibson, ch'n, Wm Anderson, David Carlisle.

**CATTLE.**

For the best pair Working Oxen, A handsome Yoke  
Committee—Sam'l Worthington, ch'n, Geo Beltzhoover and Isaac Webster.

For the best Cow, without regard to breed, Silver Butter Tub  
Committee—J P E Stanley, ch'n, Robt Howard, D M Perine and John Pearce.

For the best thorough bred Durham Bull, 2 yrs old and upwards, Silver Goblet

For the best Durham Bull, between 1 & 2 yrs do Medal  
For the best do Bull Calf, 4 mos to 1 yr old, do do  
For the best do Cow, 2 yrs & upwards, Silver Butter Tub  
For the second best do Certificate

For the best Durham Heifer 1 & 2 yrs old, Silver Medal  
For do do calf, 4 mos & 1 yr old, do do  
Committee—J P E Stanley, ch'n, A B Kyle and Col Atlee.

For the best thorough bred Devon Bull, 2 years old and upwards, Silver Goblet

For do do between 1 & 2 yrs old, do Medal  
For do do Bull Calf, between 4 mos and 1 yr old, do Medal

For do do Devon Cow, 2 years old and upwards, Silver Butter Tub

For second best do do Certificate

For best Devon Heifer, between 1 & 2 yrs old, do do

For best do do Calf, 4 mos to 1 yr old, do do

Committee—Geo Law, ch'n, Jas Sykes & Robt Howard.

For the best thorough bred Ayrshire Bull, 2 yrs old and upwards, Silver Goblet

For the best do between 1 & 2 yrs old, do Medal

Do do Bull Calf, 4 mos to 1 yr old, do Medal

Do do Ayr's Cow, 2 yrs old & upw Silver Goblet

2d best do do do Certificate

Do do do Heifer, 1 & 2 yrs old Silver Medal

Do do do Calf, 4 mos & 1 yr do do

Committee—Benj C Howard, ch'n, D M Perine and Frederick Harrison.

For the best thorough bred Alderney Bull, 2 years old and upwards, Silver Goblet

Do do Bull between 1 and 2 yrs old, Silver Medal

Do do Bull Calf, 4 mos to 1 yr old, do do

Do do Cow, 2 yrs old and upwards, Silver Goblet

2d best do do do Certificate

Do do Heifer, 1 and 2 yrs old, Silver Medal

Do do do Calf, 4 mo and 1 year old, do do

Same Committee.

For the best cross or country breed Bull, 2 yrs old and upwards, Sett of American Farmer

Do do Bull, 1 and 2 years old, Silver Medal

Do do do Calf, 4 mos and 1 yr old, do do

Do do Cow, 2 yrs and up. Silver Ice Cream Ladle

2d best do do do Certificate

Do do Heifer, 1 and 2 yrs old, Silver Medal

Do do do Calf, 4 mo and 1 year old, do do

Committee—John Pearce, ch'n, Jeremiah Yellott, and Jno Worthington, Randallstown.

**FAT CATTLE.**

For the two best fat Cattle, Silver Goblet

For the two second best do do

Committee—Henry F Turner, ch'n, Jefferson Rusk, and Wm Eden.

**SHEEP.**

For the best South Down Buck, Silver Knife and Fork

do New Leicester do do do

do Merino do do do

do Saxony do do do

do 3 Ewes of the above breeds, Silver Cream Spoon

Committee—Tho B Cockey, ch'n, H B Chew, and Joshua M Turner.

**SWINE.**

For the best Boar, Silver plated Lard Lamp

For the 2d best do Silver Knife and Fork

For the best Breeding Sow, Pair silver plated Candlesticks

For the 2d best Breeding Sow Gold Pencil

Committee—John Yellott, ch'n, Hy Crowl and Fr. Cook

**HORSES.**

For the best Stud Horse, for general purposes, Silver Goblet

For the best Brood Mare for general purposes, Pair silver plated Cake Baskets

For the best Jack, Silver Goblet

For the best Mule, Silver Medal

Committee—Henry Stevenson of Josiah, ch'n, John Baker and Henry Habberset.

**IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.**

For the best Furrow Plough, Silver Goblet

do Subsoil do do do

do Hill-side do do do

The ploughs to be tested at the ploughing match.

Committee—H M Fitzhugh, ch'n, Saml Stone and Michl Alder.

For the best Horse Power and Threshing Machine, \$25

do Corn Sheller, Gold Pencil

do Corn and Cob Crusher, do do

do Straw Cutting Machine, do do

do Drill Barrow, do do

do Steaming Apparatus, Silver Snuff Box

Premiums will be given for any other Implements of husbandry of peculiar merit enumerated above.

Committee—J T H Worthington, ch'n, Edward Rider, E. Parsons, John Rodgers, Ab Linthicum, jr.

**PRODUCTS OF THE DAIRY.**

For the best 2 lbs Butter, Pair silver Butter Knives

do sample Cheese, 5 lbs Silver Cheese Scoop

Committee—R Gilmer, jr. ch'n, J G Davis, D Barnum.

**SILK.**

For the best bushel of Cocoons, Gold Thimble

do lb Reeled Silk, Silver Knitting Sheath

do lb Sewing do Silver Needle Case

Committee—E L'Hernault, ch'n, Gideon B Smith and E P Roberts.

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.**

For the best acre of Potatoes, Silver Medal

do 1 do Beets or Mangel Wurzel, do do

do 1 do Ruta Baga, do do

do 1 do White Turnips, do do

Competitors for the above premiums will be required to produce the certificate of two gentlemen, stating the number of bushels raised per acre.

**DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.**

For the handsomest home made Quilt, Gold Thimble  
do best home made Sheeting, Gold Needle Case  
do do Blanket, do do  
do do fulled Linsey for men's wear, Gold Pencil  
do do Carpet, Handsome Celery Glass  
do pair do Stockings, Set silver Knitting Needles  
do do handsomest Rug, Pair of gold Scissors  
do do silk or worsted Embroidery, do  
Committee—Daniel Warfield, ch'n, Wm Tiffany and Joo Y Wethered.

**FRUIT.**

For the best peck of autumn Apples, Silver Fruit Knife  
do do winter do do do  
do do autumn Pears, do do do  
do do winter do do do do

Committee—Dr Edmondson, ch'n, Edw Kurtz and R D Burns.

Any gentleman appointed on either of the above committees, declining to serve, is requested to apprise the Secretary of the fact, before the 10th of May next.

Premiums will be given for the best varieties of FRUIT, and the best 5 pounds of HONEY.

Certificates will be given at the discretion of the committees for any Stock, Farming Implements, &c. of superior merit, which may not, however, be thought entitled to one of the above mentioned premiums.

**REGULATIONS.**

Competitors for premiums are referred to the following rules and regulations of the Society, a compliance with which will be strictly required by the Executive Committee.

No applicant for any premium hereafter offered by the society, shall be entitled to said premium, unless said applicant shall be the owner of the object, property or article, entered for such premium, at the time of exhibiting the same; excepting male animals owned out of the county, and brought into the same for the purpose of propagating their species, and which have been kept in the county for that purpose, for the six months previous. In such cases the animals may be entered for premiums by the person by whom said animals have been so kept: provided, however, that nothing in this by-law shall be construed to affect the rights of minor sons of members, who are now entitled to offer objects for premiums.

Competitors for premiums on Stock and other articles must cause an entry to be made on the society's book, at the office of the Recording Secretary, (J. B. H. FULTON, Ramsay's Hotel, Govanstown,) before 10 o'clock, AM. on the first day of the Show. Competitors in the Ploughing Match must enter on or before the 18th day of October.

All animals must be on the Society's ground, opposite Ramsay's hotel, by 10 o'clock, AM. on the first day of the Show, that they may be arranged in their proper places, and must remain until the afternoon of the second day, unless the committee of Arrangement consent to their removal at an earlier time.

Articles designed for exhibition or premium, must be distinctly labelled with the owner's name and residence. They must be placed under the control of the Committee of Arrangements, by 10 o'clock of the first day of the exhibition, at the hotel, and not be removed until the close of the Fair.

The Committee may withhold a premium when there is no competition, or when the animal or article is not in their opinion worthy of reward.

The several awarding Committees will enter upon the discharge of their duties at 12 o'clock of the first day; and on the completion of their awards, will prepare accurate lists of the same, to be handed to the Secretary by 9 o'clock, AM. on Thursday, the second day.

Competitors for premiums on Farms, must cause an entry to be made with the Recording Secretary, (J. B. H. Fulton, Baltimore city,) on or before the 1st of June. The reviewing committee will give due notice to competitors, at what time their farms will be viewed.

The Ploughing Match will take place at 10 o'clock, AM. on Friday, the 20th day of October.

The sale of stock will commence at 11 o'clock, AM. of the same day.

It is required that all Machines, Horse Powers, &c. shall be on the ground the day previous, when the Committee of Arrangement will be in attendance.

Persons from a distance, having improved stock of any description for sale, are invited to attend—The society will have an auctioneer to conduct all sales free of charge—Secure pens will be provided for all stock sent for exhibition—An abundant supply of provender may be had on the ground.

The Executive Committee confidently hope that all will manifest a willingness to contribute to the interest of the occasion, by sending any thing which may possess merit, altho' not included in the above schedule; and as a room will be appropriated exclusively to the display of Needle Work, &c. they rely upon the Ladies to make it an interesting part of the exhibition.

**ANNUAL MEETING, &c.**

An Address will be delivered on Thursday, the 19th Oct. at 12 o'clock, and the premiums distributed immediately afterwards.

The Annual Meeting of the Society for the Election of Officers will be held on Friday, 20th, at 3 o'clock, PM.



### BALTIMORE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FAIR.

The annual Fair of the Society will be held at Govanstown, 4 miles from the city, on the York road, on the 18th, 19th and 20th inst. GEO. WM. READ, esq. of Baltimore, will deliver the Annual Address.

The Farmers of the County are earnestly invited to co-operate with the Society in making the Fair as attractive as possible, as a large concourse of strangers from a distance may be expected on the occasion. Those having superior Animals, Agricultural Productions, Fruit, &c. it is hoped will present them on the occasion. The list of premiums is very liberal, which can be examined by reference to the show bills, and also as published in the American Farmer of this week.

The Ladies Department of the Fair it is hoped will be fully attended, and the fair daughters of Baltimore county will honor the Society with their presence, and the productions of their skill, and of the dairy. By order of the Executive Committee,  
Oct. 11. J. B. H. FULTON, Sec'y.

### GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1844.

Edited by Mrs. Hale and others, the best Magazine of the season, and the greatest circulation of any in the world. It contains Line and Mezzotint Engravings, Colored Fashion Plates, Music, and Contributions by the best authors in the United States.

A GREAT INDUCEMENT TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS. For every new subscriber sending \$3, we will send a copy of the DRAWING ROOM ANNUAL FOR 1844, Or. A Gift for Every Season. This is a quarto annual, containing 15 large Engravings and 64 pages of Reading Matter, by the most celebrated Authors, or for every new subscriber sending \$3, we will send a copy of "GODEY'S CENTRE TABLE ORNAMENT," or a back volume of the Lady's Book; or the Saturday Courier, Saturday Post, or Saturday Museum, 6 months.

It is to be distinctly understood that the above terms refer only to new subscribers, or such old ones as may have paid up all arrears, and remit for 1844 in advance. In no other case will the premiums be sent. Those who send at once will be in time to have this valuable work on their centre tables by Christmas.

We will give the same premiums that any other publisher may offer.

The price for one year's subscription is	\$3	Five copies, Eight	\$10
Two copies,	5	Eleven	20

Address L. A. GODEY, Publishers' Hall, Philadelphia.

### SITUATION AS MANAGER WANTED.

A single man who can produce references as to character and qualifications, and who has been in the service of a gentleman in the vicinity of Baltimore, wishes a situation as Manager. Apply at this office.  
Oct 11 4t

### TO AGRICULTURISTS.



We beg leave to inform the Farmers in general of this County and of those on the Eastern and Western Shores, North and South Carolina, that we have opened an AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, at No. 7 BOWLY'S WHARF, where we will at all times supply Farmers with one of the best articles in this market. We will fill orders, and supply country merchants at the lowest cash prices, and at the shortest notice,—we have on hand AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions, among which rank the economical WILEY PLOUGHS, and the MINOR and HORTON PLOUGH, so celebrated in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. These are the cheapest Ploughs to the Farmer that have ever yet been invented—they leave the earth in perfect order for seeding. The Shear is so constructed as to have a double point and edge. Our Castings are of the Composition metal manufactured at the North, and is allowed by some of our most experienced farmers to wear three times as long as those manufactured here.

We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGH CASTINGS, PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS, Two Horse-power Endless Chain THRESHING MACHINES, WHEAT FANS, GRAIN CRACKLES, MOWING SNEATHS and SCYTHES, STRAW and HAY CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, revolving HORSE RAKES. Also, other Implements and Tools used in farming. We also keep GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS.  
Baltimore, July 26, 1843. JAMES HUEY & CO.

### TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage.  
WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

### REAPING MACHINES.

HEMP CUTTING MACHINES—MOWING MACHINES—CORN & COB CRUSHERS—CORN SHELLERS & HUSKERS.

Orders for the above machines to be used east of the Mountains, should be directed to the subscriber at Baltimore. Orders for those to be used in the Mississippi Valley may be directed to JAS. ANDERSON & CO. Louisville, Kentucky. Farmers are requested to send their orders at an early day.  
OED HUSSEY.

### HARVEST TOOLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. No. 60 Light st. Baltimore.

Offer for sale at reduced prices,  
Grain and Grass Scythes Wheat Fans, several most approved sizes and patterns  
Grass Scythes with hangings complete Scythes Stones, Rifles,  
Grain Cradles, wood braced Scythes Nibs and Rings  
do iron braced Cradlers' Hammers  
Sickles, German and American

ALSO,  
HORSE POWERS for two or more horses

THRASHING MACHINES, made on the spike principle, very strong and durable  
Straw Carriers to attach to do.

Those Threshers and Horse Powers are now so generally used and approved of by farmers in Maryland, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing in regard to their merits. Those however, who have not had an opportunity of seeing them in operation are referred to the following gentlemen who have our Threshers and Powers in use, viz.

Col. Jno. Mercer, near Annapolis	Henry Fite, Baltimore Co.
Col. Boyle,	Dr. A. Tyson
B. D. Hall,	Moses Potter
Mr. Hopkins,	Jas. Rittenhouse
Wm F. Rennoe and R. B. Posey,	St. Mary's Co.

About 350 more names can be given if required from gentlemen in different parts of this and other states, many of whom have been using our machines since 1838.  
R. S. jr. & Co.

### LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel, in hds. or at \$1 per bbl.  
E. J. COOPER,  
aug 30 City Block, Baltimore.

### HARVEST TOOLS.

JONA. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, has in store, Wolf's superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, Grain and Grass Scythes, warranted superior quality.—Also, steel and wood Hay Forks; Hay Rakes, of different qualities; Grass Seeds; Weeding Hoes, Spades and Shovels. Chopping Axes, &c. &c.

Likewise Threshing Machines and Horse Powers, for two or four horses, equal to any machines of the kind in use. Also, on hand, a large supply of his superior patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, at reduced prices, both for the wood and iron frames; Corn Shellers; Corn and Tobacco Cultivator, plain and expanding, and of superior quality. His stock of PLOUGHS on hand is extensive, embracing a great variety of all sizes, with cast and wrought iron shares, including his newly invented patent and premium PLOUGH, with iron beam, and self sharpening point, greatly simplified. His stock of Plough Castings, on hand is also large, and of superior quality, superior as he believes to any ever before made in this State. He has patterns that are highly approved for Horsepowers and Threshing Machines, from which he will furnish castings on reasonable terms, to those that wish to manufacture those Machines.

The above named articles will be sold at wholesale and retail for cash, or approved city acceptances, at prices to suit the exigencies of the times.

In store, Landroth's superior Garden SEEDS, of last year's growth.  
ma 22

### DEVON CATTLE.

The undersigned has a herd of about five and twenty full blood North Devon Cattle, embracing all ages and both sexes, which have been selected and bred with care for several years past, and being overstocked would dispose of a part of them. Orders for any of them will meet with attention. Address  
JOHN P. E. STANLEY,  
No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore

### NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BENTLEY, RANDALL & CO. having been dissolved by mutual consent, on the 10th day of August, 1843, and the undersigned having disposed of his entire interest in the business of the late firm (patent rights excepted) to his late partners, DUDLEY A. RANDALL and PARIS H. KEACH, doing business under the name and firm of RANDALL & Co. All persons indebted, and all having claims against the late firm will call on said Randall & Co. for settlement, they alone being authorized to settle the same. C. W. BENTLEY.  
Balto. Sept. 21st, 1843.

RANDALL & CO. will continue to manufacture TUBULAR STEAM GENERATORS for Cooking, Washing, Manufacturing, Agricultural and other purposes, at the Old Stand, McCausland's Brewery, Holliday street, near Pleasant st. where they have on hand a full assortment of Boilers and other articles in their line of business.  
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### PEACH AND PEAR TREES.

The subscriber is prepared to supply Peach Trees of the choicest kinds, surpassed by none in the U. States, and of the earliest to the latest kinds, which he is enabled to sell at the very low rate of 12 1/2 cents per tree, if packed an extra charge.

He can also supply a few very choice Pear Trees at 50 cts. per tree—and in the Fall will be able to furnish any quantity required of many kinds.

Catalogues furnished on application at the Farmer office. Entire reliance may be placed on the genuineness of these trees, and of their being of the choicest kinds.  
ap 12 S. SANDS.

### MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED.

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.  
R. B. CHENOWETH,  
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street.  
Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

### MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN & MACHINE MAKING

By the subscriber, York, near Light st. Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power \$25  
Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour, 35 to 40

Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels an hour, 15 to 75

Portable and Stationary Horse Powers 75 to 150

Self-sharpening hand Mills, a superior article, 12

Cylinder Straw and Oat cutters, 2 knives, 20 to 35

Mill, carry log, and other Screws, 2 small Steam Engines 3 to 4

Any other machines built to order.

Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber, JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

### MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir: Knowing that you feel an interest in hearing of all the improvements that are essential to the benefit of the farmers and planters generally, we take great pleasure in stating to you, that we have just seen one of James Murray's Corn Crushers in operation at his shop south of the Basin, driven by a small Steam Engine of two-horse power, grind one bushel of ears of corn in five minutes, with the greatest ease, and FINER than we have seen by any machine for the same purpose.

Respectfully, yours,

ALEX. GOULD, jr. Baltimore.  
B. D. TOWNSEND,  
FREDK. COOK,  
GODDARD RABORG,  
JACOB GRUVER.

Baltimore, Aug. 31, 1843.  
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### AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the various kinds, but merely annex names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 24 ft. ways and 4 ft. saw,	\$300
Extra saws for shingles, with 3 pair of head blocks,	125
Post Morticing Auger,	15
Band,	10
Horse Power of great strength,	200
Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb.	65
Thrashing Machine, wt. 300 lb.	75
Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb.	25
Thrashing Machine, wt. 600 lb.	150
Grist Mill, 2 1/2 ft. cologne stones,	150
Do. 3 ft. do.	175
Belts for the same,	15
Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs.	5
Tobacco Press complete, portable,	85
Portable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw,	3500
Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for large establishments,	1100
If made of iron,	3000
Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments	150
Tenoning Machine	200
Vertical Saw	125
Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters,	25

All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purposes for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory. The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, with perfect ease, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

GEORGE PAGE,

West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

### BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber offers for sale Berkshire Pigs, 2 to 4 months old, from the piggery of Messrs. Gorsuch, and others of the best breeders in Maryland, at \$12 1-2 deliverable in this city, or \$15 caged with feed for any port on the coast of the U. S. m 29 SANDS.